

EXCHANGES.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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June 1, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 3 p.m. 88
Humidity 88

June 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 85 74

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.71.

7958 日三廿月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

大拜禮 六月一號

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY APPARENTLY MAKING FOR PARIS.

Position Viewed with Anxiety but Not Alarm.

London, May 30.

Yesterday morning's hope that the Allied resistance on the wings would so narrow the front of the German advance as to make the restoration of the position possible has not been realised, and it is recognised that the enemy success is gaining fresh space for movement at both ends of the line, and this makes the problem more difficult. The enemy is apparently making towards Paris, and if the advance is to be effectively checked, reserves must be brought up with all speed, and in large numbers. General Foch does not dare to risk depleting his main strategic reserve, for the German have engaged a comparatively small portion of the available forces. Some experts estimate that the assailants are not more than twenty-five Divisions, hence it is no wise to expect that the present blow is the only or less menacing attack contemplated and General Foch is accordingly bound to postpone the employment of reserves as long as possible. It is, however, considered unlikely that the French Generalissimo will omit to provide for an offensive directly threatening the capital. Newspapers view the position with anxiety but not alarm and dwell on the admirable coolness and resolution of the French, who are sustained by memories of staying the onset of the German hordes, when the latter were as arrogantly confident of a decisive victory as now.

Advance of Sixteen Miles in Two Days.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the newspapers admit that the German attack is indisputably well conducted. The enemy has advanced sixteen miles in two days. His immediate objective is apparently Rheims.

M. Marcel Sembat writes in *L'Heure*:—"We have received a heavy blow, but less grave than on the Somme, where a breach was made on March 24. But to-day there is no open door."

M. Henri Bidou, writing in *Journal des Debats*, says that Germany is seeking a decision and must emerge victorious or be destroyed.

Liberte says:—"How the Germans are able to surprise us and suddenly appear four times more numerous must be investigated later. Prisoners of May 25 described enormous concentrations of troops and tanks and warned us that the attack was fixed for May 27. It is impossible for us now to parry the blow by a defensive."

A correspondent of *Liberte* says that the passage of the Aisne by the enemy when the British on the right and the French on the left were still engaged on the opposite bank might have entailed the gravest consequences. The High Command, calmly viewing the situation, entrusted the desperate task of holding the enemy, till these troops with material had crossed the river, to a picked Division whose regiments were all decorated with valour. Most furious fighting developed in the afternoon and the Germans threw in Division after Division. The struggle was extraordinarily desperate towards Pontavert, hand-to-hand fighting lasting till midnight. Artillery on St. Maré heights mowed down the enemy masses. The Germans thrice crossed the Aisne between one o'clock in the afternoon and six in the evening, without succeeding in ejecting the French heroes from their positions. The village of St. Maré changed hands six times. One regiment withstood repeated assaults by a six times more numerous enemy, and frequently counter-attacked, holding back the enemy until midnight, the hour fixed for the retreat. Thus the Anglo-French troops in the directions of Vailly and Pontavert were saved from envelopment and almost all the material was saved, the remainder being destroyed. After midnight the enemy crossed the Aisne in masses.

Enemy Advance Slackening.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 29, says:—"The most encouraging feature of the situation to-night is that during the past twenty-four hours the enemy's rate of advance has very appreciably slackened. It is encountering greater difficulties. The enemy, after taking Soissons, pushed out a wing between Soissons and Arroy St. Rémy to an average distance of two miles on his left. The British were forced back in the angle formed by the Vesle and the Aisne and Oise canal. The enemy now surrounds Rheims on three sides and frontally the Germans continue to push in the direction of Fere on Tardenois and are at grips with the French on the heights south of the river and valley. Our reserves are beginning to arrive on the battlefield. The Germans at present have a superiority of about five to one, and it is calculated that they have engaged about five Divisions and have another forty in reserve. It is quite possible that they may strike another sudden blow in the direction of Amiens or Dunkirk. The problem for us is to so distribute our reserves as to be able to hold the enemy on both flanks. Momentarily the enemy's whole strength is in the battle between the Aisne and the Marne. Soissons was taken after fierce street fighting. The Germans, after reaching the centre of the town, were ejected by a French counter-attack, but they renewed the attack and finally pushed back the French to the western edge, which was in flames."

The Germans have succeeded in the first three days of the battle in cutting a tetrahedron in our front, the four corners of which are, approximately, marked by Crecy-au-Mont and Juvincourt, north of the Aisne, and by Arroy St. Rémy and Rheims, south of the Aisne.

During May 27, the enemy advanced about six miles to the bank of the Aisne and on May 28 carried the front forward to the line through Broyes, Villers and Franqueux, another advance of six miles with a maximum depth of nine or ten miles at Broyes. To-day the Germans have gained from two to three miles although at certain points, notably at Brouillet, they have progressed farther.

Successful French Operation.

London, May 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The French, on the night of May 29, carried out a successful local operation to the west of Dickebusch, improving their position. There is reciprocal artillery activity on the remainder of the front."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Allies' Position Better Than in March.

London, May 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Havas correspondent at the French front, telegraphing on May 29, expresses the opinion that the position to-day, as compared with the position in March, is much more advantageous to the Allies. In March, the indispensable unity of action had been realised in the midst of the battle, which was a most dangerous menace. Yet it endured. Roads were blocked and hampered the arrival of reinforcements, and it was only a week after the beginning of the battle that the enemy was definitely held. To-day, the Anglo-French are supported by assailants six times and even eight times more numerous and have had to give way, but in perfect order with methodical slowness and without losing contact for a moment. There were never any gaps between the Anglo-French like there were in March, when the gaps absorbed all the first reinforcements to arrive. To-day our masses manoeuvre, on arriving, on the open roads and are already in action.

There is perfect comradeship of arms between the French and British. At Fismes, a British cyclist battalion spontaneously helped the French defending the village, and at Craonne the British Divisions, which had already suffered heavily, were carried away by the gallantry of a French Colonial Division which was charging the hills in furious counter-attacks against four German Divisions and rushed to the assault alongside the Colonials. British and French soldiers on the roads help each other, and there is a most moving spirit of comradeship. The collaboration of the Staffs is as close and as cordial.

British Aerial Operations.

London, May 30.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—"Low clouds and poor visibility prevented much flying on May 29 until late in the day, when the weather cleared. We brought down five German machines and drove down one out of control. No British machine was lost. We dropped five tons of bombs during the day on dumps and billets in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres and Bapaume. We heavily bombed the railway triangle at Metzablon on the night of May 28. One British machine has not returned. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs on the night of May 29 on railway stations at Valenciennes and Busigny and also on Bruges Docks. All the machines returned."

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

Japan's Policy Outlined.

London, May 30.

According to the *Daily Mail* correspondent at Tokyo, Baron Goto says that neither Japan nor the Allies made any proposal as regards intervention in Siberia, but Japan will sympathetically consider the proposal if and when made. "A homogeneous Army is essential to the success of the expedition. It would be therefore better if Japan were allowed to conduct it alone, but Japan never seriously objected to Allied participation. The question of compensation would depend on varying circumstances, but Japan at present is not thinking of compensation, but merely the furthering of the Allied cause. Japan is equally opposed to Bolshevism and German domination. She desires a peaceful and well-ordered China. Baron Goto declared that Great Britain was the factor responsible for the more cordial relations between Japan and America. Baron Goto denied that he was pro-German or anti-English; he was above all Japanese. He thought the war would still last a long time, but he was confident of an Allied victory."

DISCOVERY OF IRON IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

London, May 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, iron ore beds estimated to contain upwards of a thousand million tons, have been discovered on the Island of Celebes, Dutch East-Indies. It is stated that exploitation will be easy.

LEAFLETS FROM AEROPLANES.

London, May 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird stated that the practice of British aeroplanes dropping leaflets had ceased.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO ROME.

London, May 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law informed Mr. Craig that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope was made on the advice of the British Government and was strictly in accordance with precedence.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

London, May 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynton-Hicks, asked:—"Are the Government satisfied that British prisoners are no longer forced to work immediately behind the German lines? If not, what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to prevent the continuance of cruelty to our men?"

Mr. Macpherson replied:—"The treatment of prisoners of war will be generally discussed at a Conference which it is hoped will shortly assemble at the Hague. The discussion will include the employment of prisoners behind the lines."

Mr. George Fisher suggested the appointment of a high official with the sole duty of carrying out as soon as possible the direct exchange of all prisoners of war with Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Mr. Hope replied that the possibility of extending the existing arrangements with Turkey and Bulgaria would be considered.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 30.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—"Battles in the Tonale region continue. The enemy's artillery activity in the Adamello region has increased. We repulsed several enemy attacks south of the Presena glacier."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN THRUST.

Will it be Stopped Soon?

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters on the front reports: Three enemy counter-attacks to retake the lost terrain in Picardy completely broke down in face of the American artillery and the heroism of our infantry. We hold all the ground won on Monday.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, continuing his report of the evening of May 29, and referring to the spirit of comradeship among the Franco-British of all ranks, says that some of our detachments swept together in the retreat with part of the French Territoriaux and composed of men verging on the fifty. They fought together to the last. Of the British practically none escaped. A British cyclist battalion fighting at Fismes among the French earned generous praise of the French officers. On the roads behind the battle-field Franco-British walking wounded help each other. Refugees from the villages are assisted by British transport drivers along the same roads as reserves marching to the front. There is no confusion, no disorder and no panic among the refugees. The army and people are confident that the Germans will be stopped before many hours.

A Day's Aerial Work.

London, May 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Tuesday was fine and there was a full day's work. We dropped twenty-five tons of bombs during the day on billets, dumps, railways and aerodromes, destroyed thirteen German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Five British machines are missing. We dropped five tons of bombs during the night on various targets, including billets at Armentieres and the railway station at Valenciennes. One machine is missing. Our long distance bombers on Wednesday dropped a ton of bombs during the day with good effect on Thionville station and sidings. Others bombed the railway and barracks at Metzablon. All returned."

Battle Continues at Night.

London, May 30.

A French communiqué says: The battle continued uninterruptedly during the night. We energetically held the western outskirts of Soissons where the enemy was unable to debouch despite repeated attempts. Farther south extremely violent fighting occurred in the region of Soissons, Hamontes road and the Forest-Targuoy-Vailly front where, supported by our reserves, we are resisting the enemy masses with untiring tenacity. On the right the Franco-British troops on the Brouillet-Thillois front, also north-west of Rheims broke all assaults and maintained their positions.

The Enemy Pushing On.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the afternoon of the 30th, says: The battle continues with great intensity on both flanks of the German advance. The enemy is pushing out steadily towards Soissons and Rheims. Fighting was proceeding this morning in the outskirts of Soissons. The British on the extreme right of the battle-field, after a gallant resistance, were forced to fall back from St. Thierry and Massif seven miles north-west of Rheims. St. Thierry height is an irregular plateau with steep wooded sides crowned by an old fort about six hundred feet above Vesle. The German advance last evening swept southward as far as Maizon and had almost surrounded our position at St. Thierry. Our men holding the crest were exposed to fire from three sides and the position had become untenable. We are now holding a line in the bottom of Vesle valley under St. Thierry height in an angle formed by Vesle and the Aisne-Marne Canal. The southern limit of the German push is marked this morning by a line from Vesle, on the southern bank of which hard fighting is proceeding. The Germans are endeavouring to establish themselves on the southern bank with a view to attacking the heights overlooking the valley from the south on which the French are holding out with grim tenacity.

Attempted Raid on Paris.

London, May 30.

A Paris official message says: Last night the enemy displayed great air activity. They dropped bombs on several places behind the front. Some aeroplanes were reported making for Paris. The warning was given at 11.24. No enemy machine passed our violent barrage or reached Paris, but some bombs were dropped in the suburbs. Enemy aeroplanes hit by our batteries fell in flames. "All clear" was sounded at 12.34."

Successful British Raid.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 30th, said: A raid carried out at Neuville Vitasse was a most successful affair. We penetrated for six hundred yards into the German defences finding many dead and wounded from our bombardment. During the fighting which followed another two hundred of the enemy were killed. How ludicrous is the German wireless description of their attack on Flanders on 27th May will be illustrated by a document found upon a prisoner. The document shows that the Eighth, Fifty-Sixth and Sixteenth Bavarian Divisions were engaged; their objectives included Dickebusch Lake, Pompiere and other farms and Loche Hospice. The document enjoins that not an inch of ground gained must be lost. The raid does not aim at taking ground at all and very little was actually gained. This was all lost as the result of counter-attacks.

Whole Front Holds Firm.

London, May 30.

A Paris semi-official message from Tilloy, which is four kilometres west of Rheims, says the front runs northward along the Aisne canal forming a semi-circle two kilometres before the town. We still hold Rheims but if the enemy pressure is further accentuated south-westwards the position being turned would become untenable. Despite their progress the Germans have not effected a breach in our line. The whole front holds firm, moreover the march of the Germans has been considerably slowed owing to the arrival of reserves and partial successes are valueless to the enemy whose only aim is final victory.

Night Attack Repulsed.

London, May 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: We completely repulsed a night attack on a strong point north-westward of Festubert and carried out a successful minor operation in the neighbourhood of Morris improving our line slightly. A raid near to Locon yielded prisoners.

(Continued on page 5)

"KICK IN."

Splendid Film at the Victoria.

Hongkong theatregoers have already had one opportunity of witnessing Willard Mack's most successful play "Kick In", for the presentation of the piece by the Frawley Company was one of their best successes, but another opportunity—and perhaps a better one—was now presented to the people of Hongkong of enjoying the play, for a five-part film of the piece is now being presented at the Victoria Theatre. At the first presentation, last night, there was a good attendance, and this theatre should do exceedingly well during the week-end for the film is one that should be seen by all who have an appreciation of fine acting, and appealing dramatic scenes. Having seen the play, one expects something in the nature of a repetition, but the story has been taken from such early days in the careers of the principal figures and the whole of the incidents have been so generously handled that the film is brimful of interest and excitement even for any who have seen the legitimate stage presentation.

Opening with a portrayal of the underside of New York, where criminality is rampant, the film goes on to trace the careers of Benny and Chick, two smart "crooks", until they are caught by the Police subsequent to a clever safe robbery. Chick, who has fallen in love with Molly, a girl who is the soul of honesty, is persuaded by her to turn over a new leaf and lead an honest life, and after his term of imprisonment he is shown married to Molly and holding a responsible position in a firm. His pal, Benny, continues his life of crime and it is when Benny is seriously shot in escaping from the police after having robbed the occupants of a motor car that he manages to make his way to Chick's house for protection, only to later die in the cellar where Chick concealed him. The victim of friendship, Chick, after a series of exciting episodes, finds himself arrested with the stolen diamonds in his possession, and his case, innocent though he is, seems hopeless. The conclusion is, of course, happy, for the Commissioner of Police responds to a very telling appeal, and allows Chick and his wife to have another chance, warning them to keep clear of all such things. In giving such a brief outline one does not convey an adequate idea of what is undoubtedly a strong and most appealing story. There is a happy absence of impossible situations and through the play runs a strong human interest.

As an example of cinematography the film is exceptionally good, and the acting is of a high order.

As stated above, the film will be shown during the week-end and on Monday evening.

Professor's Retirement.

The Rev. S. C. E. Legg has resigned his work on the theological staff of King's College, London, and will be leaving at the end of the present term. He has been Chaplain of the College since 1903, and Assistant Professor of New Testament and Lecturer in Biblical Archaeology since 1913.

DONOR.

Franklin Roosevelt, President of the United States, has been elected to a second term of office for four years.

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	20	.75
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	50	1.20

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hungarian Artist to be Interned.

At the Lambeth Police Court, before Mr. Lyeester, Gen. Victor

Verny de Somakany, 30, a

Hungarian artist, was charged on

remand with failing to notify his

change of residence, he being an

alien enemy. Inspector Warner

now informed the Court that the

Home Office had decided that the

defendant should be interned at

once. Mr. Marpole, appearing

for the defence, mentioned that

during the defendant's internment

had been in the prison infirmary

suffering from haemorrhage of

the lungs. Mr. Lyeester said he

could not interfere with the Home

Office, and imposed a sentence of

outdoor imprisonment so that

the defendant might be discharged

at once.

Guards 7,000 Pounds of Beef.

At the South Coast (Hall) Guard-

ians' meeting recently it was

reported that the Emergency

Committee had bought 7,000

pounds of tinned meat, Canon

England said that roughly

7,000lb. of beef were concerned.

There were 220 inmates in the

workhouse, distinct from hospital

patients, and the beef represented

a supply for three months. The

Committee's action amounted to

boarding Mr. Locking, a member

of the Local Food Control Com-

mittee, said that public institu-

tions would get a sufficient

number of tickets under the

rationing scheme, and he should

report the matter to his Com-

mittee.

Pacifists Ejected by Women.

Interruptions by pacifists re-

sulted in a disturbance at a

meeting in Glasgow recently,

which was addressed by

Miss Christabel Pankhurst and

Mrs. Drummond on the dangers

of a compromise peace. The

audience included about 200

pacifists who frequently inter-

rupted Miss Pankhurst and then

broke into the singing of the "Red

Flag." The organisers played a

lively air, but failed to subdue

the pacifists. At length the choir

of women munition workers left

the platform in a body and forc-

ibly ejected many male interper-

ters. Sections of the latter

continued to sing the "Red Flag,"

but eventually, order was restored

by the arrival of the police and

special constables.

An International Scandal.

Addressing the members of the

Aldwych Club, Mr. Stanley Ma-

chin spoke on the work of the

Secret Commission and Bribery

Prevention League. He said that

when the league was formed, the

whole fabric of Europe was being

destroyed by bribery and corrup-

tion. It had always had a firm

hold in Russia, and today Russia,

as an international factor, was

practically destroyed. Germany

had been one of the worst of the

international offenders. The

suntine-dyes industry had been

captured by the Germans from

the English by bribery and cor-

ruption. Speaking of the pres-

entations undertaken by the league

in commercial and public life, Mr.

Machin said they had prosecuted

managing directors, doctors, pay-

masters, export merchants, mili-

tary officers, teachers, a recruiting

clerk, and a consulting engineer.

Ten Tons of Sugar Confiscated.

Fines amounting to £380 were

imposed at Liverpool recently on

the British Workmen's Public

House Company (Limited), and

their managing director, Mr.

Henry Porter, for contravention

of the regulations of the Sugar

Order and Sugar Restriction

Order, 1917, and 10 tons of sugar,

valued at £460, were confiscated.

The prosecuting solicitor said it

was with great reluctance that

proceedings were taken, in view

of the company's 40 years' philan-

thropic work in providing reason-

ably priced meals for working

men. Under the sugar allotment

scheme the defendant allowed a

form stating that they had 10 tons

of sugar in the factory and 10 tons

in their shops. A search showed

that they had over 14 tons. The

defendants were sent to prison for

Everton and Liverpool football

grounds used through the local

legislature to allow

any sugar for those grounds; the

company sent 100 lb. weekly. Mr.

Greaves Lord, for the defence,

said that some of the sugar was

that which could not be used

owing to the prohibition of the

making of Boodle cakes. Mr.

Porter had shown great carelessness

in taking stock.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. John Simon and Manchester. At a meeting of the executive committee of the North-West Manchester Liberal Association a letter was read from Sir John Simon resigning his position as prospective Parliamentary candidate for the division.

Teachers and Military Service. The Board of Education have issued a circular to local education authorities and schools in which they state that the existing arrangements with regard to the protection from military service of certain classes of teachers, and educational officials are to be modified. From now onwards these teachers in public teaching institutions and those educational officials who had not attained the age of 25 on February 25, 1917, and all full-time medical students, will, if on their examination they were classified in categories B1 or C1 or in Grade II, be called to the Colours, and if classified in lower categories, will be called on to present themselves for medical re-examination, and, if they are then classified in Grade II, will be called to the Colours. It will, however, be open to any of these persons to apply to the local tribunal in the usual way for exemption. Full-time medical or veterinary students at recognised medical school or veterinary college will continue to be dealt with under the special arrangements for such students.

Value of Press Propaganda. Speaking at the monthly luncheon of the London Master Printers' Association at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Bottomley said that Germany had always realised the triumph of the Press, and attached no less importance to Press propaganda than to military, naval, and air operations. He believed that at last we were going to have some sort of organised Press propaganda. By placing their resources at the service of that propaganda, and giving it priority over anything else, master printers would contribute almost as much as the armies in the field to the winning of the war. Their services were greatly needed. We had reached a critical stage in the war. There was going to be a great test of the stamina and the moral of the British race, and it was there that their part came in. They had the responsibility of seeing that nothing passed through their press which could possibly add to the difficulty of the great task before the nation and Empire. He urged them to print, not racist literature, but only that which would hearten the men at the front and on the seas, and strengthen the hands of the Government.

Science Fellowships. The Ramsey Memorial Fund, which aims at raising not less than £100,000 as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir William Ramsey, has two important scientific objects—namely, the foundation of Ramsey Memorial fellowships in chemical science and the establishment of a laboratory of engineering chemistry in University College, London. The appeal on behalf of the fund has been before the public for about nine months, and more than £30,000 has been collected. The scheme is contained in two memoranda signed by Mr. Aegithus as president of the fund, by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, one of the vice-presidents, and by Lord Ralfe as chairman of the General Committee. They are addressed respectively to the Governments of the Dominion, colonies, and dependencies of the Empire and to those of the principal Allied and neutral countries. Each Government is invited to consider the possibility of providing from State funds at least one capital sum of £8,000, which will be sufficient to found and maintain in perpetuity one Ramsey Memorial Fellowship of the value of £250 a year, with an expenses grant of £50 a year. The Fellowship, it is proposed, will be tenable at any place in the United Kingdom possessed of necessary equipment by a fully trained chemist from the Dominion, colony, dependency, or foreign State concerned. For Dominions like Canada and India the Fellowship might suitably be adequate, and it is hoped that our Governments will see their way to found not one, but a group of fellowships.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Centenarian's Death. Mrs. Downing died at Cardiff recently aged 102. Her eldest child is aged 80.

Church Appointments. The Guardian announces that Dr. Hine, successively Bishop of Likhoma, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia who for the last two years has been vicar of Leasingham, Yorkshire, has been presented by the Bishop of Lincoln to the rectory of Stoke, shortly to become vacant by the resignation of the Bishop of Grantham. Dr. Hine will also succeed Dr. MacCarthy in his episcopal work, holding a commission as Assistant Bishop in Lincoln diocese. The Rev. G. A. Thompson, Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, has been nominated by the Archbishop to the vicarage of St. Gregory, Canterbury. The Rev. W. J. M. Coombs, late vicar of Norton, Malton, has been appointed to the vicarage of Sowby, Thirsk—patron, the Archbishop of York.

Prison For A Jewish Grocer. At Old-street, before Mr. Clarke Hall, Isidor Schreiber, grocer, Old-street, E., answered three summonses for selling flour, tea, and raspberry jam at prices exceeding the maximum. Mr. Margate, for the borough council, said that Jews were paying excessive prices in order to secure preference for goods which could not be obtained by other customers at these Jewish shops. Mr. Clarke Hall said that it was a bad case, as the charges were monstrously excessive. In order to escape the consequences, the defendant had committed gross perjury, and had produced his book, in which it was obvious some figures had been altered. The magistrate added that he meant to stop profiteering, and sentenced Schreiber to two months' imprisonment in respect of the flour, to six weeks for the tea, and one month for the jam, the sentences to run concurrently.

Pension for a C.O. The Pension Tribunal recently allowed the appeal of a conscientious objector, Vale William Rawlings, 31, an insurance agent, of Burton-on-Trent. He said that though he suffered from heart disease he was posted at Birmingham for general service. He then weighed 98 lb. and stood 4 ft. 11 in. with 32½ in. chest measurement. Sent to Ripon last April, he was ordered two years' imprisonment by court-martial for refusal to work and was discharged from Dartmoor last September, now being offered £5 compensation. Judge Parry:—Your point is that it was a wrong and wicked thing to force you into the army owing to your condition, and I think very few people will disagree with you. Whoever did it made a great blunder in sending you into the army. After examination by the medical members of the tribunal, Judge Parry stated that the tribunal had not decided whether what he did amounted to military service, but decided on the facts in the army discharge that he served 98 days with the colours and 62 days with the reserve. They found his condition aggravated by his entry into the army.

Demand for More Tobacco. Mr. George Wills, presiding at the annual meeting of the Imperial Tobacco Company at Bristol, said that sufficient steps were not being taken to prevent a shortage in the nation's supply of tobacco. Unless provisions for importation were increased, supplies to the smoking public would have to be cut down before many weeks. If the average smoker went short probably his temper and nerves would suffer, and that was a matter which they could not regard lightly in days when most men were working at high tension.

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Lifeboats as Memorials. At annual meeting of the City of London branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, held at the Mansion House, Mr. B. Davies, chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the branch had collected over £8,000

Prepaid Advertisements.

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WANTED.—Two MARINE
ENGINEERS with shop
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Foremen, also a Foreman Marine
Boiler-maker and a Foreman
Ship Carpenter to take up duties
in Shanghai. Address all com-
munications to Z. Y. X. c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND,"
107 The Peak, 6 rooms.
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NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S
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Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished
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CONSISTENT SAVINGS WHILE YOU ARE YOUNG
SECURE A COMFORTABLE OLD AGE.

To Provide for an annual income for life of £100 Starting at age 55—
A Young man of 39 requires to save £27.20 per year, a little over
£2 per month. For further particulars, apply to—

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.
12, Des Vours Road, Central, Hongkong.
F. M. Weller, Manager.

Apart from that, he asked, would the once or two a week of which smokers would be deprived really represent so much loss to the nation? He doubted it. Moreover, if they took away some or all of a man's weekly tobacco, he would add at least as many ounces to his consumption of food, a great part of which came from overseas. Lord Rhonda was reported to have said that men would eat more if they could not get tobacco. Tobacco was not an article of universal consumption like sugar, and, if a man felt that his hardship was not shared by his neighbour, it became doubly irksome. No one who considered the question dispassionately could fail to come to the conclusion that it would be a dangerous, and, in the end, a most unwise form of economy.

Lifeboats as Memorials. At annual meeting of the City of London branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, held at the Mansion House, Mr. B. Davies, chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the branch had collected over £8,000

during the past year, but the City ought to do better than that. If anyone wished to raise a memorial to relative or friend lost in the war he could not do better than present a motor lifeboat, which cost £5,000, to the institution, and add £4,000 for endowment. An income of £115,008 was required annually for expenses.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the SEVENTEENTH
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the
above Company will be held
at the Company's Offices on
TUESDAY, the 4th of June,
1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the
purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors and Statement
of Accounts to the 28th February,
1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 25th of May to the 4th
June, both days inclusive.
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

NEW STOCKS OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BOOTS & SHOES.

FOR LADIES: SMART NEW SHAPES IN WHITE FOR GENTLEMEN

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING.

A CHOICE DISPLAY
OF
MEN'S WEAR
AT

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FOR
PRESENT SEASON.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
IN THE COLONY.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL
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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGIN-
NERS" will commence on
TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if
sufficient support be forthcoming.
Application for enrolment and
enquiries regarding hours of
School Fees, etc., should be made
to the undersigned as early as
possible.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1918.

THIS Office will be open for
all purposes from 9 a.m. to
12 noon on MONDAY, next the
3rd June, 1918.
Licensed Warehouses cannot
be opened on that day.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE
ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated Masseurs,
have this day formed the above
Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUOA's Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUOA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR
NAME

Blank forms have
been sent to every known
address. Please fill same and
return to—
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431.
or to **KELLY & WALSH**
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"THE HUNG HING MINING CO."
No. 62, 1st floor, YAN CHAI STREET,
CANTON,
CHINA.

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RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS

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4, DES VOURS ROAD, CENTRAL
TEL. 2000.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

Russia's chaotic condition is clearly shown not only in the lack of a stable Government, but in the terrible upheaval that still continues in various parts of the country, not between Russians and Germans only, but between the troops of the Bolsheviks and those of the Soviets. In regard to this matter of internal civil strife the latest news is to the effect that a new Federal State has been founded and is at war with Russia's nominal rulers, the sapient Soviets who have their headquarters at Moscow. The new state, it appears, is named the South Eastern Federation and comprises the regions of the Don, Kuban and other Cossack territory. It is also reported that assisting the Cossacks of the new State are the mountaineers of north Caucasus and the Steppe peoples of south-eastern Russia. It may be safely concluded that behind this movement, as between practically all the other revolutionary risings in Russia against the new regime, is the sinister hand of Germany, which is dragging the new Republic down to the 'deepest degradation' and humiliation. The Russians have but themselves to blame. They have made their bed and now they have got to lie in it. There is but one hope for them, and that lies in their listening to the proposals of the Allied Powers, which even yet are willing to assist Russia to found a Republic worthy of their country, and its vast population.

Mention of war pensions brings to mind the case of the thousands of soldiers who will return to civil life after the war in a maimed condition. What is the country to do for them? They will get their pensions, of course, but they will need and most certainly deserve more than that. The Duke of Connaught, speaking at a conference concerning the disabled, recently, said the old days of neglect of the hero of the battlefield had gone for ever. We sincerely trust that that is a true statement of what is likely to happen, though we recall a case not many months ago in which a discharged soldier who had won the Mons star was charged with begging, when it was stated that he had tried to get work through an employment society and was told to go back to the Workhouse until a job could be found for him. No wonder the magistrate described the facts as disgraceful. That is not the way in which to treat men who have become broken through fighting their country's battles, and we can only hope that the case cited is an isolated one. It ought not to be beyond the powers of the authorities to see that every discharged soldier is not only well cared for, but that he is made, if possible, a useful citizen—above all, a happy man. We owe that and much more to the brave men who in this hour of stress are helping to beat the Hun and thus to safeguard civilisation for the generations yet to come.

If the present German thrust has its sombre side, it also serves to show the real spirit of trust and comradeship which has grown up between the British and the French soldier. It is in time of stress and trouble that true friendship is best revealed; so at the present moment the inner strength of the Anglo-French alliance becomes apparent. One of to-day's telegrams speaks of the heroic manner in which the British and French troops fought side by side, and of the way in which they helped one another when wounded. Incidents like those quoted make us all feel proud of the strength of the ties which bind the two nations together, and it is only a bare statement of fact to say that this war has made the British understand the French and the French appreciate the British as nothing else could have done. For close on four years now, Anglo-French soldiers have shared the fortunes of the battlefield together and in joy and sorrow have come to know each other intimately. They were never on better terms than to-day, the alliance was never stronger, and as the war proceeds we shall see the bonds of sympathy and regard growing stronger and more sincere.

placed Sacrament will be celebrated at the main altar, in the Sanctuary, for public adoration at the whole day. In the evening, at about 5.30 o'clock, a grand procession will tour round the church, accompanied by the various Institutions with their members, little girls with bouquets of flowers, the school clergy and at the rear the Band of the Philharmonics. After the procession, the Rev. Fr. G. Spence will preach the sermon of the occasion.

The correspondent passed night recently at a small hotel in a hamlet, whose doom seems to be sealed. The gray-haired matron was getting ready

It was a touching sight to see her going sadly from room to room of the place which had been her home since the day she was married. The correspondents found her gazing at a priceless piece of ancient oriental embroidery, which has been intricately framed and hung on the wall.

"Have you a knife?" asked suddenly, as she reached up and removed the treasure.

The knife was produced. She stooped the frame before the correspondent and said, "Cut it please!" "I will not leave this for thee," she said. "The Book of the Dead." And so the silken fabric was slashed from the frame.

It seemed like sacrilege of vandalism, but there was no other way. The embroidery and a few more valuable were the only things which could be removed from this residence, one of the most prominent families in that part of the country. As the matron passed into another room, she was murmuring softly to herself: "Oh, my home, my home!"

Did you ever see a fish yawn? Richard Elmirst, an English biologist, tells us that yawniness is a common habit of cod, saithe, cobbles, plaice, and various other kinds of fish. From his description, the piscatorial yawn is very much like the human yawn except that it is done under water. He says: "From numerous observations I am led to think that this action of fishes is a real yawn and serves the true physiological purpose of a yawn—that is, flushing the brain with blood during periods of sluggishness. The conditions conducive to yawning are a slight increase in temperature, and, I suppose, the accompanying diminution of oxygen." — *Popular Science Monthly*.

We are getting on: The twentieth century is actually considering seriously a suggestion made in the sixteenth century. For was Sir Thomas More who first bruited the idea of national kitchens and communal dining halls. And now Lord Rhonda tells us of his scheme of national restaurants, with electric conveyances distributing hot food throughout the kingdom—a scheme which, once started, is not likely to lapse when the war ends. The communal dining halls are to have "flowers and hanging baskets, and perhaps good music. You in Sir Thomas More's Ideal Commonwealth no supper was served without music. Moreover, "the stewards of every hall at each certain hour come into the common market, where they receive orders according to the number of diners." Sir Thomas adds that although anyone could eat his meals at home, none did so willingly. Besides, were it not folly to take the pain to dress for dinner at home when they may be welcome at good and free fare with st hand as the folk

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE GERMAN THRUST.

German Weight of Numbers.

London, May 30.
"Intransigent" says:—Twelve hundred shells fell on Soissons on the 27th, hospitals ambulances and civilians being assaulted. The front line defenders were blotted out by a bombardment of gas shells which only lasted for two hours but was unprecedented in violence and destruction of the wire made communication impossible. The defenders emerged from their dugouts as the Germans left their trenches. The latter crossed the canal slowly and our seventy-five and machine-guns made the most of the target, but the enemy was too numerous. The defenders had to retire before ceaseless pressure. The aeroplanes of both sides participated in the battle machine-gunning the infantry. The correspondent of "Liberte" says the most critical moment of the battle was when the Crown Prince's army, having forced the defences, reached the river between Vailly and Pontarcy. This was at noon on Monday.

THE REPUBLIC OF DON.

London, May 30.

The first definite news of the extent of the Don republic comes from Moscow, who reports arrival of a Don deputation from Kieff. The deputation announces that Don is a federal state comprising the Don Cossacks and Kuban, Astrakhan and northern Caucasian territory with the Black Sea coast and the province of Vlodopol and part of the province of Saratoff. The deputation adds that this republic is at present warring against the existing Government of Russia.

GERMANS AGAIN BOMB HOSPITALS.

London, May 30.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters on the French Front reports under date May 29: German airmen last night deliberately bombed hospitals wherein there were scores of American and hundreds of French sick and wounded, in a town many miles behind the front. A number of patients were injured by flying glass. One French nurse was killed and another mortally injured. There were several deaths among civilians.

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

London, May 29.

The Admiralty announces that the transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on the 28th. Nine ships of this company are now missing. It is believed the drowned include the Captain and two wireless operators also thirteen military officers and seventy-nine other ranks.

ENEMY NAVAL BASE BOMBARDED.

London, May 30.

An Italian communique says: British aeroplanes have bombed the enemy naval base of Cattaro, dropping a ton and a half of explosives. One machine was lost owing to damage but the aviators were saved.

THE LUXBURG AFFAIR.

Stockholm, May 30.

Parliament has adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee censuring the conduct of former Foreign Ministers in connection with the Luxburg affair.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, May 30.

A French eastern communique reports great artillery activity on the whole front between Lake Doiran and Monastir particularly in the regions of Makrovo and Vozovo.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Some Matters of Interest.

We take the following from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:—

The Cathedral loses a very regular attendant and enthusiastic worker in Mrs. Stedman who left the Colony on May 22nd. Mrs. Stedman has given a great deal of time and work to cleaning the Church brasses and looking after the flowers and ornaments of the Church, and will be much missed.

At the Synod of the Chinese Church held at Shanghai in April it was hoped that the first Chinese Bishop would be consecrated. Unfortunately owing to the war, an important letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject was not received and consequently the consecration did not take place. We understand that the letter from the Archbishop has now been received and that the Bishop will be consecrated in October.

There has been some small response to the suggestions about noon-tide prayers for the War made in these pages last month, but the chaplain would like to hear from others who will undertake to pray either alone or with others for our soldiers and sailors at noon each day.

Some thirteen years ago a system was introduced in this cathedral whereby the music at Matins on the first and third Sundays in the month and at Evensong on the second and fourth was of a cathedral type—that is, there was an anthem, and the canticles were sung to settings as distinguished from chants; the music at the remaining services remained as before of a congregational character. As there are some who like a cathedral type of service and some who do not, the

plan was one which was eminently satisfactory in working, since whilst it should perhaps be possible for both choir and congregation to attend both services, in practice this did not appear to be the case; no plan can suit everyone but this had at least the eminently practical result of satisfying a large majority, of helping to secure a large and efficient choir of fifty voices and maintaining an exceptionally high standard of musical excellence here for many years. Of late this system has fallen into abeyance, but an attempt to revive it is being made and whilst particularly under existing circumstances no very great results can be looked for, it is hoped eventually the measure will meet with some degree of success.

It has long been the custom in some of our cathedrals and old parish churches for a short voluntary to be played on the organ at Evensong, before the first Lesson; it is a custom of great antiquity which has largely fallen out of use but in many places is now being revived. The playing of such a piece of course forms a part of the service and it is proposed starting this month to institute such a practice at Evensong on the second and fourth Sundays in the month. The practice is one that can be extended to the other Sundays or discontinued entirely of course as appears advisable; the names of the pieces to be played will appear in the usual Sunday Service List.

The Medical Board.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Dr. James Herbert Sanders to be a member of the Medical Board, during the absence on leave of Dr. Robert Maclean Gibson, with effect from the 27th May, 1918.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
Jan. 1st.	5.27 a.m.	7.13 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.27 "	7.13 "
" 3rd.	5.27 "	7.14 "
" 4th.	5.7 "	7.14 "
" 5th.	5.28 "	7.16 "
" 6th.	5.28 "	7.16 "
" 7th.	5.8 "	7.16 "
" 8th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 9th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 10th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 11th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 12th.	5.27 "	7.17 "
" 13th.	5.8 "	7.18 "
" 14th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 15th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 16th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 17th.	5.28 "	7.18 "
" 18th.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 19th.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 20th.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 21st.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 22nd.	5.29 "	7.19 "
" 23rd.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 24th.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 25th.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 26th.	5.30 "	7.20 "
" 27th.	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 28th.	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 29th.	5.31 "	7.21 "
" 30th.	5.31 "	7.21 "

Overseas Trade.

A supplementary estimate of \$2,085 to defray the salaries and expenses of the Overseas Trade Department for the current year was issued yesterday. The largest item is a portion of the salary of the Parliamentary Secretary (Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland), which is fixed at \$2,000 a year, and it is shown that the Comptroller General will receive \$1,200 a year.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1918.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1918.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood & Teak Furniture

Comprising:—

Blackwood curio cabinets, round tables, folding chairs, marble top stools, teapots, arm-chairs, lady's desk, etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table, teak sideboard, morocco & tapestry covered couches, roll top desk, teak wardrobes, double brass & brass mounted iron beds, vases, ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., etc.

Also

Several typewriters (Remington, Oliver, etc.)
Two hand sewing machines (in good condition).

Terms—Cash on delivery.
On view from Tuesday, the 4th June, 1918.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

VISITING THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW VOILE DRESS

in White & Colours.

BLOUSES.

PIQUE & LINEN SKIRTS.

PLAIN & FANCY EMBROIDERIES.

PHONE 644.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—\$100-PEARL THREAD—NECKLACE, \$15. PEARL PIN-GRABAT. \$525. LADY'S MUFF and CAFE COLLARS of real Fur, Black Skins. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. B. Monteith Webb & Co., in Hongkong and elsewhere has been acquired by us and will henceforth be carried on under our name.

Mr. B. Monteith Webb has been appointed Managing Director of our business in Hongkong and will sign for our Company.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. A. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firms' business here from this date, upon Mr. E. A. BOOLE-MANJEE leaving the Colony shortly.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.

79, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us in Hongkong and elsewhere under the name of B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., has been acquired by Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd. and will henceforth be carried on in their name.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO.



Ready-to-wear TROUSERS

London made of UNSHRINKABLE CREAM GABERNETTE. CUT ON LINES THAT ENSURE PERFECT FIT AND COMFORT IN WEAR, AND ARE WELL FINISHED IN EVERY DETAIL.

\$10.50 per pair.

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& CO., LTD.

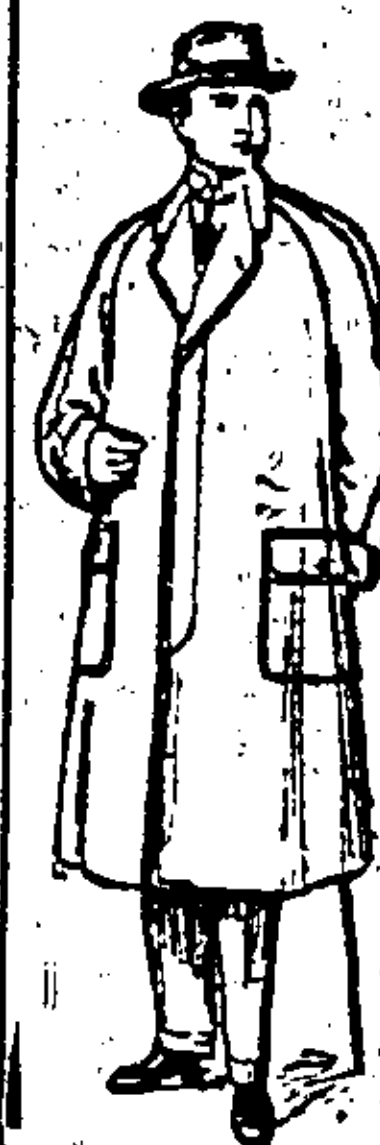
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346



We have now a full stock of RAINCOATS

IN MANY SMART STYLES.

"ANDAMAC"

THE LIGHTEST COAT MADE. (Weight about one pound)

PRICE \$15.50

"PARAMATTA"

(IN NICE FAWN & GREEN SHADES.) \$22.50 & \$25.00

WATERPROOF TWEEDS.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.

SILK, OILSKINS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOUR WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD. CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SOLO and DANCE.



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LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$1.20

AGENTS:

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Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINESCANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Asia	Empress of Russia
Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle 1st Oct.
Empress of Asia	Empress of Japan

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and rates of accommodation, also literature of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.For freight rates and through bills of lading, also literature of ships and descriptive literature apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	FRI., 21st June, at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima Maru T. 16,000	THURS., 27th June, at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Shwah-wu T. 8,000	MONDAY, 3rd June.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELAGOS BAY, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, Cebu, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOMBAY. For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

* Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Fushimi Maru	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru	THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHANGHAI MARU	18,000	3rd June.
KOREA MARU	18,000	8th June.
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	22nd June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO OBIZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ABICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Passengers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents,
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1254.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone Nos. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	3rd June at noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	4th June at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	4th June at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	4th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	6th June at 3 p.m.
	Kailong	8th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, May 31, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijpanas	Java	in port	5th June	Java
Tijmanok	Java & M'sar	in port	6th June	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 15

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	7th June at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Sun., 2nd June at d'lght.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 5th June at d'lght.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 9th June at d'lght.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 12th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Wed., 15th June at 3 p.m.

Sailing from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai, where steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when conditions offer.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Medan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt, TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Queson.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 505, notice is given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the Tsungming-Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River.—The Crossing Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 35 feet of water, its characteristic remaining unchanged. From the Buoy, Dumb Beacon bears N. 53° E. Distant 2.88 miles. The East Entrance Buoy has been moved and its navigating colour changed from red and black horizontal stripes to red. It is now moored in 51 feet of water on the northern side of the North Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River in the northern approach to the Tsungming Crossing. From the Buoy, Dumb Beacon bears N. 55° 10' W., distant 2.61 miles. The Middle Island Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 33 feet of water, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy, Linchiao Beacon bears N. 24° E., distant 1.21 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of spring tides.

Shanghai Freights.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. in their Freight Market Report, dated May 9, state:—As far as the freight market to the United Kingdom in concerned British tonnage is still up with Government contract cargo but we understand that the Government is not buying quite so much flour at present and the consequence is that there may be some space for general cargo within the next month or so. Via Pacific—Rates continue strong across the Pacific. The rates from Hongkong to Pacific Coast Ports have also gone up to \$400.00 per ton for general cargo in sympathy with Shanghai. The long expected increase in the overland rail rates has not yet come into force as far as Imports are concerned—although the internal rail rates have been raised—but a rise is expected to take place at some time or other in the near future. Coastwise—Our local market is strong, and there is a strong demand for space in all directions, the requirements from the Northern Ports are expected to be well maintained for some time to come, and the River Ports are equally busy. For New York via Panama—There are a couple of boats fixed to load on this berth—names and sailing dates on application from the agents—so far their allotments have not been given out, but we would warn shippers that rates by them are expected to be advanced by about 30%.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. J. Hildreth, chief engineer, Poyang, has resigned; Mr. G. Williams, chief engineer, Ngun-kin, has gone chief engineer, Poyang; Mr. A. C. Tidbury, second engineer, Kaifong, is on leave; Mr. R. R. Hutcheon, third engineer, Chungking, has gone second engineer, Kaifong; Mr. W. M. Hutton has been appointed third engineer, Chungking; Mr. W. Johnston, supernumerary chief engineer, Fatsan, has gone chief engineer, Kaifong; Mr. C. J. Pirie, chief engineer, Kaifong, is on reserve; Mr. D. S. Barclay, chief engineer, Sinkiang, is on reserve; Mr. E. Askalin, second officer, Kiangkwan, has gone second officer, Kianghsia; Mr. W. Hetherington, has been appointed supernumerary master, Wiyang; Mr. L. H. Hutchings has been appointed second officer, Taisang; Mr. T. J. Master has been appointed acting master, Suilai; Mr. E. Adamson, chief officer, Suilai, has resigned; Mr. J. Leach, second officer, Chingchow, has resigned; Mr. W. G. Erwin, second officer, Haihong, has resigned; Mr. L. McLean has been appointed second officer, Haihong; Captain Bawlington, of the Tifareom, has resigned; Mr. O. D. Mertens, chief officer, Tifareom, has resigned; Captain F. Hamblin has been appointed master, Tifareom; Mr. G. J. Spink has been appointed chief officer, Tifareom; Mr. J. Auld, chief engineer, Upolu, has resigned; Mr. J. P. Labinet has been appointed chief engineer, Upolu; Mr. A. J. Ferrier, chief engineer, Teangtah, has resigned; Mr. W. H. Davies has been appointed chief engineer, Teangtah; Mr. B. A. Black, chief engineer, Nambol, has resigned; Mr. W. J. Bryden has been appointed chief engineer, Nambol.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW YORK

Representatives in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHECKS.

The best form in which to carry your funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2200.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

ENEMY AIMING AT THE MARNE.

Fighting Continues on the Whole Front.

London, May 31. A French communiqué says that the battle continued with undiminished violence on the whole front. Our troops are hanging on to the western outlets of Soissons and have prevented all enemy progress from there. To the south we solidly hold the left bank of the Oise. In the centre the intense struggle has not slackened. The enemy captured Ferret Ardenois and Vesilly and is multiplying his efforts at Villent Ardenois. On the right as well as to the north-west of Rheims we are holding our positions. Our aviators participated in the battle with an endurance and daring beyond all praise. The crews fought against the enemy's air forces, which were most aggressive and most numerous. Flying low, they machine-gunned the enemy troops and carried out reconnaissance far into the enemy lines. They also played an important part in maintaining communication.

The Enemy's Probable Object.

London, May 31. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 30, says that the enemy held on to our flanks at Soissons and Rheims, throwing the whole of his strength this morning into a thrust to the south, his obvious goal being the Marne. During the night and early morning he pressed forward about five miles towards the river, advancing his front to the line at Fere and Vesilly. Probably the Germans hope to establish themselves at the Marne with a view to turning the direction of their main effort westwards trusting to the river to protect their right, as they used the Oise in April. The hottest fighting is on the whole southern front of the advance. This morning, for the first time, reserves were engaged to support divisions which had borne the weight of the onslaught since Monday.

Long Range Bombardment Resumed.

London, May 31. Reuter's correspondent says that the long range bombardment was resumed this evening.

A German Report.

A wireless German official message says that to the south of Ferret Ardenois we are fighting our way to the Marne.

SWEDEN AND THE ALLIES.

New Economic Treaty.

London, May 31. Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Sweden has concluded an Economic Treaty with the Allies.

ENEMY TORPEDO WORKS DESTROYED.

London, May 31. A telegram from Zurich says that the Whitehead Torpedo Works at St. Gallen have been burnt down. The Vienna papers affirm that the fire is due to sabotage by Italian workmen.

AUSTRIA AND FINLAND.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

London, May 31. A telegram from Vienna states that Austria and Finland have signed a Treaty of peace.

THE IRISH ARRESTS.

Sixty-Nine Persons Interned.

London, May 31. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. King, Mr. Shortt, the Secretary for Ireland, said that sixty-nine persons had been arrested in Ireland and interned in Great Britain.

EXCAPED RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Crews' Determination.

London, May 31. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that a message from Kiev states that the crews of two new Russian dreadnoughts and two torpedo destroyers, which escaped from Sebastopol prior to German occupation and are now lying at Novorossiysk, have resolved to blow up the ships if the Germans reach Novorossiysk.

A FRATERNAL APPEAL.

London, May 31. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England have prepared a solemn appeal to the same Order in Germany to exert their influence upon the Kaiser and his Government to end the sinking of hospital ships, the ill-treatment of prisoners and wounded and other breaches of the Geneva Convention. It says that in these respects the Kaiser's Government has not always acted in accordance with the laws of our Christian brotherhood.

AGAINST IRISH CONSCRIPTION.

Mrs. Skeffington Arrested in America.

San Francisco, Cal., April 25. Agents of the Department of Justice last night broke up a meeting which was addressed by Mrs. Hannah Sheehy-Skeffington, widow of a leader of the Sinn Féin rebellion in Ireland, forcibly removed her from the platform and detained the chairman of the meeting, William Shortt. A patrol wagon load of police scattered several gatherings, before threats to rescue Mrs. Skeffington and Shortt could be put into execution. Mrs. Skeffington had spoken half an hour against conscription in Ireland when officers escorted her to the sidewalk. Shortt, according to the authorities, then addressed the crowd, appealing to them not to permit the meeting to be disrupted. Accompanied by Mrs. Skeffington he was taken to the police station, where he was held for the United States Marshal's office. Mrs. Skeffington was detained at the station until the crowd which accompanied her, had dispersed. She then was released.

Mrs. Skeffington was expected to speak in a downtown auditorium, but persons who went to the building were turned away at the doors, the explanation being that agents of the building, acting under instructions from the Department of Justice, had decided to deny her the use of the premises. The meeting which Mrs. Skeffington was to have addressed at a downtown auditorium was called by the People's Council of America.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

Novel Application in Shanghai Supreme Court.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai on May 24, before his Honour Judge Sir Haviland Sumner, a novel application was made for the release of fund-lying in the enemy dividend account, by G. O. M. Praschma, Carl Albers, Paul Koenig, Laurens H. Paulsen, Wilhelm Melter, and Charles Paul Wither, who are prisoners of war in Japan.

The application was made under Regulation 8 of the Trading With the Enemy (Consolidation) Regulations.

Mr. A. G. Moscop, appearing on behalf of the Crown Advocate, said this was a motion on the application of H. M. Minister at Peking that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation should be ordered to pay to H. M. Consul General at Shanghai the sum of Tls. 4,168.16 out of the enemy dividend account.

Counsel then read an affidavit which had been filed in support of the application. The applicants, according to the affidavit, were prisoners of war in Japan.

Mr. Moscop said the bank had no objection to the release of the money. This was a question of policy entirely on the part of the government. The facts had been fully considered and it was after those facts had been fully gone into that he was now asked to apply to the Court for the release of this money.

His Lordship said he did not think he had any power to vest money belonging to enemies in British government officials. He had no objection, on the application of H. M. Minister, to making an order for money to be paid to an enemy subject for his maintenance, but the object of the legislation was to preserve the property—not to dissipate it. If it was wanted for his maintenance, well and good.

Mr. Moscop said that application had been made by those prisoners that they should have remittances from time to time. Some had asked for small amounts and some for larger amounts, but the question as to how much they would get would depend upon the Commandant of the Camp in which they were at present.

His Lordship said it must be clearly understood that if the money were paid out it would only be used for the benefit of the persons to whom it belonged.

Mr. Moscop:—Yes, that is so. His Lordship:—Supposing, for instance, that Praschma has a considerable dividend and it is not all used up; the balance must not be used to give Albers something.

Mr. Moscop:—No, each account is kept separately.

Mr. Moscop then made a similar application re Paul Koenig in respect of Tls. 65 lying in the Chartered Bank. The facts in that case, he said, were similar to the other one.

A third application, Mr. Moscop added, was in respect of Tls. 601 and \$80.12 in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin. He had received notice from the bank that they had an objection to this application and he thought it advisable to get further instructions from H. M. Minister.

On his Lordship's suggestion the third application was allowed to stand over.

In giving judgment on the first two applications, his Lordship said—This is a somewhat novel application. It is made by H. M. Minister, and it is substantially an application by H. M. Government to release certain money belonging to enemy subjects which is now in the enemy dividend account in this country for the purpose of assisting to maintain them in Japan. They are prisoners of war in that country. There is no objection to making that order. The Court has made orders of very much the same kind already, but the procedure here is different because it is proposed that instead of paying sums for an individual which are to go to him direct a considerable sum has to be placed in the hands, at all events initially, of H. M. Consul General in this port for the purpose of all events of starting the money on its way to the people who are to receive it. As I have said on more than one

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polshwalla and Kotwell report as follows under date of May 31.—Our last report was dated 4th May. During the first part of the interval, the Chinese dealers, finding favourable opportunity, tried to take advantage of the prevailing low rates, and transactions were out through to the extent of 4,700 bales, only in best known chops of 10s yarn, which purchases were solely made for Yunnan market. This has influenced our market and the rates advanced to \$2 to \$5 per bale in this particular count. No. 20s yarn is utterly neglected, as Japanese 20s yarn is still offering at very low rates. At the close the tendency of the market is steady and it seems it will continue the same for some time to come. Total sales, 4,700 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 10,000 bales.

Arrivals.—Steamers have brought 7,000 bales for Hongkong and 5,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai.—Market has remained quiet and no business of interest has passed during the interval.

Japanese Yarn.—The following sales took place during the interval:—1,000 Bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$235/542; 500 Bales 3 Horries No. 16s at \$228/229 and No. 20s at \$243; 3,000 Bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$225/232; 500 Bales No. 10s at \$203; 500 Bales No. 20s at \$245; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$242.

Raw Cotton.—No Stock. Quotations:—Bengal at \$45 to \$49. Chinese at \$47 to \$53 per picul.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were five cases of spotted fever (all fatal), three of plague (two fatal), and one fatal case each of diphtheria and enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

occasion, the object of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1914, besides preventing trading with the enemy, is for preserving such money, as the present, with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace; that is to say the preservation of money of this kind is insisted upon. Where, for reasons of policy, H. M. Government asks that money such as this should be handed over for the purpose of maintaining prisoners of war I see no objection to making the order, but it must be clearly understood that one of the objects with which we are concerned is the preservation of money; therefore it is incumbent upon such officer of the government to take all reasonable steps to be sure that the money which belongs to each prisoner of war shall go to him, and that unless he is reasonably satisfied that it will reach him, it ought not to be sent on. I have no doubt that these directions will be attended to because, if not I should feel a difficulty in making orders of this kind. I make the order as requested in the case of Praschma and others and in the case of Paul Koenig.

Mr. Moscop then applied that H. M. Minister's taxed costs should be paid out of the funds so released. He asked that such taxed costs should be divided in proportion to the amount in respect of each prisoner.

His Lordship:—I am prepared to make an order for costs and I think the proper way will be that where the application is made on behalf of more than one person, the costs should be proportioned to the amount of money which is released. That is in accordance with our system. The application cannot be made by the enemy subjects themselves, and it has to be made by H. M. Government—in this case the Minister, on their behalf. And they certainly ought to pay such costs as would have been necessary for them to incur had they been in the position to make the application themselves. Those costs I will allow, and if there are any other costs which might in any way be described as caused by the minister acting as an agent for them, those costs also should be allowed.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Report by Chamber of Commerce.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of May 31, states:—

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Harbert Dent's Canton Silk Circular dated April 30:—Stock:—2,000 Bales (old crops).—Market:—Silk.—Our last circular was dated 6th April and since then our market has been quiet for Lyons. A better tone was noticeable for America and a fair amount of purchases were made. It is reported that the first crop will yield about 6,000 bales and the silk is clean and of good quality. Exchange was weaker at the beginning of the period under review but gradually advanced; and Fra. 4.43 and stg. 3/3 for 23rd instant, at the close it is weaker. Waste.—Is quite neglected and apparently there is no market, therefore our quotations are only nominal.

Cotton Yarn.—Owing to meagre arrivals, market ruled firm and a limited business was transacted. Values of lower counts advanced \$2 to 3 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$180/210. No. 12s at \$187/214. No. 16s at \$214/225. No. 20s at \$218/240. Arrivals 1,000 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 11,000 bales.

Woolens.—There is nothing to report. Raw Cottons.—Quotations remain nominal at \$43/55 for Indian and \$50/58 for China descriptions. Metals.—No enquiries for new business. Market very dull. Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 170,000 sacks. Quotations:—Japanese 2nd Patent \$3.55 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent \$3.50 per sack; Japanese Straight \$3.50 per sack; Shanghai Flour \$3.40 per sack; Australian No. 1 \$3.72 per sack; Australian No. 2 \$3.68 per sack; Australian No. 3 \$3.54 per sack.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The "Boomerang" Again Presented.

Quite a large audience was present at the Theatre Royal last night to witness the repeat performance of the "Boomerang," the clever three act comedy that was received so cordially when first presented here recently. The cast last night was precisely the same as on the former occasion and presented the play in the same delightful manner. Mr. Henry Mortimer was exceedingly good as Dr. Sumner, while Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker was irresistibly sweet as Virginia Kelva, his attractive assistant. Mr. Wm. D. Howard was again excellent as Budd Woodbridge, the lovesick swain, and Miss Florence Chapman, as Grace Tyler, who unconsciously created all the trouble, very ably presented the part. Miss Valentine Sidney, as Mrs. Mortimer, was excellent in a part that suited her perfectly. The minor parts were also well performed and the play from beginning to end was extremely well done.

To-night the Frawley Company draw their visit to a close by presenting the two act comedy "A Successful Calamity."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—No. 2 V.A.D. Thursday, June 6th.—8 p.m. Squad and stretcher Drill. No. 3 V.A.D. Tuesday, June 4th.—1.15 p.m. Banding Class. Wednesday, June 5th.—2.30 p.m. Band Practice. Thursday, June 6th.—1.15 p.m. Reconn Drill. Saturday, June 8th.—2.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher Drill: Band Practice. No. 4 V.A.D. Tuesday, June 4th.—1.20 p.m. First Aid Class. Thursday, June 6th.—1.20 p.m. Banding Practice. Friday, June 7th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and stretcher Drill.

WAR COMFORTS.

Canton Local Red Cross Workers.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers packed on May 22 and despatched to the Matron of the Nearish Military Hospital, Cairo, the following hospital supplies:—18 pairs pyjamas (hospital), 18 pairs pyjamas (civilian), 26 flannel shirts, 66 ward cloths, 30 draw sheets, 26 shrouds, 22 surgeon's coats, 69 flannel many-tailed bandages, 60 dysentery pads, 15 surgical caps, 12 surgeon's caps, 21 surgeon's mouth pads, 69 bandkerchiefs (khaki), 110 triangular bandages, 112 milk covers (various sizes), 32 traycloths, 69 serviettes, 24 pillow cases, 10 pairs slippers, 4 mops, 4 knitted awbs, 350 small swabs, 1 pair surgical stockings, 39 pairs socks, 112 roller bandages, 13 cushion pads, 11 white duck suits, 8 pairs white trousers, 1 eye-shade, 14 packs cards, books and magazines, 11 golf balls. Of the above 20 pillow cases, 200 small swabs, 12 roller bandages were donated by the American Red Cross.

The following acknowledgments have been received:—Quarter-Master, 31st General Hospital, No. Q 195. 21st March, 1918.

The Secretary, Canton Local Red Cross Workers, Canton, China.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the case addressed to Colonel Gordon Hall, containing the articles shown on the attached list, for which many thanks.

A. HINDE, Lt. Col. R.A.M.C., O. C. 31st General Hospital.

British Red Cross and Order of St. John, 36th Stationary Hospital, E. F. F.

Egypt. March 12th 1918.

Dear Madam,—We have received a grand consignment of hospital comforts from the Canton and Shamen Red Cross Workers—such extremely useful things they will be extremely welcome. Things of this sort are even more acceptable here in the desert than they were in Cairo, as we are not within reach of any shops, transport is difficult and one gets no local help beyond the B. R. C. We are expecting to move on any day now. I believe to Giza, but we are not certain, we shall be thankful for all this supply there.

The theatre gowns are a nice pattern and about the right texture, the theatre sister was very pleased with them.

Might we have some more shrouds, some without a cross on them, for the use of Nonconformists, some many-tail, T, and triangular bandages, also 4 inches 2 1/2 and 7 to 1 1/2 inches finger bandages.

The alpacs and buck suits are very nice, our sick officers have no hospital kit and they are so glad to get out of their uncomfortable uniforms as soon as they are able to get about.

Playing cards are difficult to get here; we were very eagerly seized. In fact everything to the Pierrot Suit was most welcome.

I often wish those who so kindly make and give these gifts could see themselves the difference they make to the nursing of the man, and the comfort it ensures them—luxuries after the hardships of a campaign.

I have just heard that the Casualty Clearing Stations in Jerusalem and Jeddah are very hard up for all equipment, garments etc., so will make them up a bale from your store and sent them as their need is greater than ours just now, we are emptying ours ready to move on.

I will tell the Matrons to write you their particular needs. Again very many thanks for everything. I will write again when we get to Giza if I may if there is anything we especially need, if we get men in and out very quickly. I think bandages will be very useful, but will write.

Very sincerely yours, (Sgd) D. MILLIKEN C. MOORELL.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—First Sunday after Trinity, 2nd June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Goss. Psalms: Oakeley. Te Deum: Crook. Crook. Crook. (9th morning) Jubilate: Pymar. (9th evening) Hymns: 538, (T. 280) 391. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 9, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 20 in union. Hymn: 538, verses 1, 4, 8, in union. Hymn: 391, verses 1, 3, 5, in union. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Turle. Turle. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 12, 164, 27. N.B.—Psalm 12, verses 1, 2, 9, in union. Psalm 13, verses 5, 6, in union. Hymn 164, verses 1, 3, in union. Hymn 37, verses 1, 4, in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—First Sunday after Trinity, 2nd June, 1918. Holy Communion at Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Arnold (Alternative Chant). Psalms: 9 Goss. Chant No. 15. 10 Tallis and Oakley. Chants 12 and 11. 11 Farrant. Chant No. 89 W. A. Te Deum: Russell. Jones and Pys. Jubilate: Higgs. Chant No. 174 W. A. Kyrie: Thorne. Hymns: 2 (Part 2), 324, 295 and 10. Evening Prayer: 8 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 12 Turle. No. 13. 13 Stainer. No. 20. 14 Flintoft. No. 19. Magnificat: Barnby. No. 546 W. A. Nunc Dimittis: Gilbert. 28th Morning Hymns: 385, 469, 399, 20. Vesper Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, June 2nd, Morning 11. Hymns: 122, 592, 165, 616. Evening 6. Hymns: 384, 203, 264, 359. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday, June 2, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenally.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Rationing of War Prisoners.

It has been definitely decided that German military prisoners of war and interned aliens shall in no circumstances receive any quantities of the rationed articles of food in excess of the amounts allotted under the rationing orders to the civilian population. It is understood that the quantities mentioned by Mr. Macpherson in an answer to a Parliamentary question are subject to correction, which will no doubt be officially forthcoming.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed, as from 1st June, 1918, Messrs. PATELL & CO., our Sole Agents in Canton and the West River Districts for the sale of our lot. THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

AMERICA AT WAR.

Her Military Effort.

"Ian Hay" contributes the following article to the Times:—Outside thousands of houses in America to-day hangs a flag—a white flag with a red border. Upon the white ground you will see black stars. A great banner sprinkled with two or three hundred such stars, displayed outside a club or bank, proclaims that so many members or employees are absent on active service. A little pennant bearing a single star, hung in the window of a humble dwelling in a back street in New York or a remote village in Texas, intimates proudly to the passer-by that the son of the house is away doing his duty.

These flags are typical. If an English household is doing its "bit," it either assumes that you know, or is perfectly indifferent if you do not. The American, when he "has the goods," believes in advertising the fact. To-day the whole vast continent of America is astir with war activity. (Some of that activity is being misapplied, as with us, but the activity is there.) "This is our war," says every man, woman, and child in America to-day, and proceeds to make it so. All social activity centres on the war. Every civilian in the street wears a button, or group of buttons, on the lapel of his coat, signifying that he has joined the Red Cross, or subscribed to War Loans, or is an adherent to the principles of the Food Administration, or has a relative in the Army. No American woman walks abroad to-day without an enormous bag of oblongs containing knitting materials. She knits all the time—in the train, in restaurants, at the opera.

Only one form of entertainment is permissible, the entertainment of soldiers and sailors. The country is full of great camps, containing a million and a half of young men undergoing training. America possesses a vast number of young men, and this makes it possible to set a very high standard of selection. Consequently the National Army is composed of recruits of the finest physique. Their uniform is very similar to ours, except that due allowance must be made for the American's passion for living in his shirt-sleeves. The American soldier goes about his duties in a khaki flannel shirt—or "broose," as he calls it—even on parade, and wears his tunic only in cold weather. He is having a cold time of it, this recruit—or "rookie"—for this winter is one of the coldest ever known in the States. Thirty or forty degrees of frost have been quite common, snow lies heavily everywhere—even in the South—and deaths from pneumonia have been distressingly common, running into thousands. The American recruit, though on the whole physically superior to the British recruit, is constitutionally less robust and possesses less staying power. (International athletic competitions have always emphasized this fact: the Americans have won the sprints, the British the long-distance races.) This is only natural, for it is well known that a man who can endure the vagaries of the British climate can endure anything. Again, a man called from civilian life and the (to the Briton) asphyxiating atmosphere of the average steam-heated American home naturally suffers, though an enthusiastic outdoor man in the summer-time, when called upon to face the rigours of life in the open at a temperature of zero Fahrenheit. In such weather it is not easy to keep the great wooden hutments warm, and almost impossible to keep the men sufficiently exercised, which is the root of all military health.

Still, considering all things, the discipline and moral of the new Army are wonderful. Whatever truth may be in rumours of inefficiency in the administrative departments of the United States Army, there is nothing wrong with the personnel. "The men are splendid." We seem to have heard that phrase elsewhere. "All things" includes the fact that some of the recruits from the more remote districts have only the vaguest notion as to why their country is in the war at all,

for few of them have followed the course thereof from its origin and early stages. However, they are content to announce that they are out to "can the Kaiser," and leave it at that. Others, again, possess a very limited acquaintance with the English language. They speak Greek or Polish or Italian much more easily—even German! The war is not at their doors, as it is at ours; few of them had seen a soldier a year ago; the restrictions and ceremonial of discipline are alike abhorrent to them; *esprit de corps*, which raises prompt obedience from a boast, cannot be created in a day. But the spirit is there—the spirit of patriotism, passionate and deep-rooted. It is difficult for us to realise the intensity of American patriotism, especially among Americans of recent origin. To the native-born American America is still the little country which bought its freedom with its own blood; to the naturalised American America is the land which gave him his first real taste of personal security and liberty. Each is equally determined to do his part to-day, the one because he made America free, the other because America made him free.

But in one respect the American rookie is very much better off than his unkempt but heroic "opposite number" in Kitchener's Army. In the winter of 1914 our military authorities were far too busy converting the Kitchener recruit into an efficient fighting man to have much leisure to consider his welfare as a human being, as those who experienced the equal and discomfort of Bramshott and Salisbury Plain and other quagmires of dismal memory, during one of the wettest winters on record, will testify. The American recruit is far better housed. He lives in centrally-heated wooden hutments; he has hot shower-baths and modern plumbing; he sleeps in a bed instead of upon three planks and a tressle. He is more or less adequately clothed, for, although there is said to be a shortage of uniforms, he is not sent into camp until he has been supplied with one. In this he may count himself more fortunate than his British predecessor of 1914, who was compelled for many weeks to perform military exercises in a reach-me-down suit and a bowler hat, and was compelled if he got wet to retire to bed while his wardrobe was dried that is, assuming that there were any facilities for drying it.

As for the actual camp routine, the training is of the most thorough description. The men look remarkably fit and well-set-up, though suffering almost universally from spring coughs of the most deafening description, as many an instructor and lecturer has discovered to his cost! The officers are immensely hard-working, and it is satisfactory to note that the large number of British and French officers and non-commissioned officers who have been sent over as instructors in artillery, machine-gun, grenade, and bayonet work have made an excellent impression, both professionally and socially. In fact, the British sergeant-instructor, with his peculiar blend of efficiency, humour, and full-blooded sarcasm, has scored a success far, and has "tickled his pupils to death."

There are, of course, many intensely interesting points of comparison between training-camp life in America and in England. Over here in England we are accustomed to pursue our martial avocations in a certain cloistered seclusion. We keep to ourselves, and civilian visitors are not encouraged. In fact, a civilian in a British camp bears a strong resemblance to a stray cat in a dog show. But the American Army, as is inevitable in a country which prides itself upon its democratic bearing, is almost entirely subordinated to civilian and political influence. To-day in an American training camp the General must be prepared at any moment to put aside his work in order to entertain a couple of Congressmen, or a member of the State Legislature, or a "prominent citizen" from an adjacent town who has dropped in to pass the time of day or inquire after some protégé in the rank-and-file. The local newspapers each detail a reporter to "cover" all camp activities. The progress of training is recorded—it can be imagined with what degree of

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Letters Received by Capt. von Pape.

Washington, April 25.—Repeated declarations of the German Emperor and Hindenburg and Ludendorff that the war was forced upon Germany, and assertions from the same sources that Germany was taken by surprise by the Russian mobilisation, attach particular interest to certain papers taken from Capt. von Pape, late military attaché at Washington.

Among the papers, which have been published by the British Government in a White Book, appears a letter from R. von Wild, of the German War Ministry in Berlin, to Capt. von Pape, seeking information regarding the best means of blowing up railroad trains "in the event of a European war." The significant point is that this letter was written March 12, 1914, about five months before the outbreak of war. This letter says:

"According to newspaper reports, several railway trains were blown up by revolutionaries during the troubles in Mexico. In order to form an opinion whether, in the event of a European war, explosions of this kind would have to be reckoned with, it is requested that, if possible, information should be obtained as to how these attacks have been carried out. Were mines and explosives placed on lines which were little guarded, or were the attacks carried out on the train by igniting a charge of dynamite, or by the employment of internal machines?"

Capt. von Pape, replying from Mexico, where it is now known that he was industriously planning the seeds of German propaganda and establishing connections for Germany to use in the event that she should make war upon the United States, did not regard the operations of the Mexican revolutionaries as of any particular value. Four months later he wrote from Mexico City:

"I am convinced from personal evidence that all the recent cases of destruction of railway lines by explosion were brought about by burying dynamite under the line itself, and then igniting it by an electric current as soon as the train has reached the appointed place. I consider it out of the question that explosions prepared in this way would have to be reckoned with in a European war. They are only possible on lines that are ill-guarded, which, as in this country, often pass for miles through revolutionary districts, and have no protection other than a pilot train."

Internal machines, so far as I know, have never been employed. Another letter to von Pape from the manager of the Potsdam branch of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, has this postscript:

"P.S.—We have never before seen such preparations for war as are being made at present. German Government stocks fell to-day 1 per cent."

"Kind regards, R. Mimmell." The letter was regarded as of particular interest by the British compilers of the correspondence, in view of its date—July 25, 1914, while negotiations were still in progress to avoid war.

Evidently Dr. Damba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, recalled at the request of this Government, did not appreciate until the last moment the danger in which he was placed by his own machinations, for optimism characterised his last letter to von Pape, dated at Lenox, Mass., September 1, 1915:

"Things are doing splendidly in Russia," wrote Damba. "If only the Dardanelles held out. Everything has ended happily in Washington, and people already think they hear the bells of peace ringing. We have not got that long yet, but it just shows what a good effect is produced by good words and a light hand."

Technical unprecision—while camp jokes and camp gossip are faithfully retained. Even the mysteries of the Orderly Room are leaked up for the layman's delectation. Shades of Whitehall!

THE NATION'S SECRETS.

(By Lieut. F.J. Sleath.)

No matter how jealously guarded the secret of a particular type of aeroplane may be while the machine is building, sooner or later, once the plane has passed into service, the enemy will bring one down and find out all he wants to know about it. By that time, however, such a start will have been gained on him, that the type may be obsolete before he can turn out an imitation. It all depends how soon he secures his sample after the machine leaves the manufacturer's hands.

It was this consideration which weighed most heavily with a certain British pilot and his observer when they came down in the sea with the latest flying boat that British makers had turned out.

They had been well out to sea, flying fairly low, when a fog had suddenly cut them off from the rest of their companions. The pilot had immediately headed for home, but a few seconds later the revolution indicator had suddenly shown an alarming drop, steadily decreasing until the pointer swung past the number which represented bare flying speed. There was nothing for it but to come down, and pushing forward the control lever before the machine itself diverged headlong into the sea, the pilot brought the boat to rest on the silent waters.

Without a word to his observer he hastily climbed up to the engine to see if it was in his power to make good the defect. A glance showed him that only a repair shop and a squad of expert mechanics could hope to tackle the job successfully. His face was slightly more grave when he climbed down to the hull again. But a quick smile stole over his features as he turned to his observer. The latter was curled up in his seat whistling drowsily—"Wait till the clouds roll by!"

It was impossible to feel depressed in the company of this light-hearted youth, who had been playing for his school when the war broke out and was still a schoolboy at heart though a veteran in service.

"Are you going to make the works go round again, daddy?" asked the observer.

"Can't be done, my son," said the pilot. "We shall have to wait on someone coming along to pick us up."

"I suppose the fog will lift soon, and give our chaps a sight of us. Wake me up before they come," and snuggling still further down into his seat the observer went to sleep.

Hour after hour went by, and still the fog hung about them. The night drew on—the pale opalescence drenching the misty particles faded away. The boat pitched lazily to the gentle swell, and no sound came out of the surrounding blackness save the lap! lap! lap! of the waters against the hull, and sometimes the low cry of a sea fowl, awakened suddenly from its sleep and calling for its mate drifting several swells away. The pilot sat up on the deck combing, and listened intently for the slightest sign of approaching rescuers, while behind him down in the cockpit slept the boy dreaming of home.

"Are we still here?" The observer's low whisper sounded like a roar to the pilot's straining ears.

"Go to sleep, sonny," said the pilot. "I'll call you for the morning water." But the boy sat up in his seat and began listening as intently as the pilot to every sound drifting over the sea and listening waste around him. He had not his comrade's knowledge of navigation, and did not know that the current was taking them further away from the home shores and nearer the track of the enemy patrol. But he sensed the awkwardness of their situation, and all through the night he watched with his companion, although pretending to be asleep; and his was the voice which broke the silence when the first hint of dawn showed up the eastern horizon.

"The fog has cleared," he said. "Jolly good business! We're sure to be picked up now. They will turn out the whole of the Grand Fleet if necessary to search for a craft like this." "Sure to, sonny," said the pilot, rooting out and dividing up their store of chocolate.

"Supposing we are sighted by an enemy patrol first," ventured the boy a little later. "We'd have to sink this old cockle-shell. I don't suppose there's much chance of that, though. Do you?"

"We should," said the pilot, ignoring the final query—he knew that there was every chance. He glanced significantly over at the bombs as they hung, ready for dropping, under each spreading wing. The boy followed the glance and nodded. "Yes, that would be the best way," he said, as coolly as though he were deciding on a change in the tactics of his side during a hard fought game.

The pilot suddenly peered forward in the morning grey, then rising quickly he climbed to the upper plane. The observer glanced eagerly over the shadowy waters. For on the horizon was a little black smudge growing steadily in size, and behind it another. It was a patrol flitting fast, approaching them. British or German? More probably German from the direction. But pilot was smiling when he climbed down from the plane.

"It is British then?" exclaimed the boy.

"No," it is German, my son," said the pilot.

"Oh, what rotten luck! And our fellows can't be far away either."

"Is your lifebelt on securely?" asked the pilot.

"Yes!"

"Well," get over the side and swim as hard as you can."

"But don't you want me to help—"

"Get over the side," said the pilot early, and there was that in his voice which made the junior man instantly obey. "Good-bye, sonny," he added as the observer slipped into the water. "It is my privilege, you know."

About two hundred yards away the observer passed and looked back at the disabled plane. The pilot was crouched on the top of the wing under-plane just over the bomb rack, with a heavy spanner in his upraised hand ready to strike a blow. A mile away the first German destroyer was tearing the sea in twain in nervous haste to save the coveted trophy and get away before the appearance of the dreaded British patrols. The observer turned and swam away from the tragedy which he knew was about to happen.

There came the roar of a mighty explosion. He heard the swish of the air blast along the surface waters, and the rush of the approaching wave from the greater sea disturbance. The wave engulfed him just as he began to hear the splash and patter of the falling debris, and in the blackness of its heart his senses swam into unconsciousness. He was still sobbing dazedly when the British patrol boat picked him up an hour later. But on the long steam homeward he recovered sufficiently to tell the story of how a gallant man died that a jealously guarded secret might be preserved to the nation for just a little while longer.

A FRENCH REQUEST.

British Command Opposed Lengthening Position of Fifth Army.

The following article by Lieut. Col. Rapington on the extension of the British line south of the Oise River is especially timely in view of the situation recently created in England by General Maurice's charge:—

London, April 10.—I notice that the Downing Street press is doing its best in preparation for to-day's battle, to unload the responsibilities of its master upon our soldiers, and especially, to blame our command in France and our 5th Army for the success of the German attack on March 21 and subsequent days.

The War Office permits these insinuations and innuendoes to be published broadcast without reply and, therefore, I am entitled to defend my old campaigning comrades and to re-establish the facts. Why was our line extended south of the Oise River? It was extended at the urgent solicitation

of the French and contrary to the reasoned views and reiterated representations of our command in France.

The opinion was when I last visited general headquarters, that we could not afford to take over more ground, not only because we had not enough divisions, but because these divisions themselves were so reduced in strength by the failure of the Government to supply drafts for them, that our new line would be too thin.

The French, on the other hand, desired us, both on military and political grounds, to take over more of the line, and they too were right from their point of view. We were both right, so that if the British Command had to give way in the end, owing to the pressure brought upon it, I do not think it can be blamed.

What was the situation of our 5th Army at dawn on March 21? It stood with its fourteen divisions on a line of forty miles in length, from Barisis, south of the Oise to La Vacquerie, some nine miles southwest of Cambrai. It had eleven divisions in line and three in the reserve. It had taken over the line only on January 20, and the troops were so busy digging and wiring that few, except those in reserve, had more than seven days for training during the two months which followed.

Its advanced outpost line ran from Barisis to the hills west of La Fere, thence along the Oise to Moy, whence the line ran west of St. Quentin on the Le Cateau road. This outpost line was well situated and consisted of a number of posts which afforded each other mutual support. The fighting position was in the rear of the outposts and extended from Condren, on the Oise, through Terguier, Ninaucourt, Rosignol le-Grand, Rouppe, Maisemey, Hargicourt, Lempre, to Royandcourt and on this line every preparation was made for strong resistance.

There were supporting divisions in the rear and much French wire, but time had not been allowed for all rearward positions to be organised, though the troops had worked hard. All the bridges were mined and attachments were stationed by them to effect their demolition in case of need.

Owing to the failure of the War Cabinet to provide men, all our divisions were down to nine battalions instead of the twelve they possessed in the previous year. From this cause one quarter of our infantry in the 5th Army had disappeared. The breaking up and drafting elsewhere of three battalions in each division caused great discontent, and moreover, it injured the whole system, deprived each brigade of a battalion and made much more difficult the system of relief.

Thus the 5th Army, thinly stretched over a front of forty miles with few reserves and without continuance of lines of defence, for which there were not enough men, awaited the onset of the German masses. There came against our 5th Army the whole of Gen. von Hutier's 18th Army. This army consisted of the 3rd, 4th, 9th and 17th Army Corps, numbering in all twenty-three divisions in the front line and seventeen in close support, making forty divisions in all, with 3,600 guns, which enormously outnumbered our infantry and our guns.

All the German battalions, including the machine gun company, were up to a thousand men, whereas in our 5th Army for reasons into which I need not enter—the actual trench strength was 600 at the most. The German troops, also, had the advantage over us of two months' training for battle. They were rapidly and cleverly concentrated, many arriving during the night before the battle. Outnumbered four to one in infantry and more than two to one in guns, our 5th Army awaited the shock, confident, doubtless in the War Cabinet's assurance that they were not dangerously outnumbered.

What happened? The attack began with the heaviest bombardment ever experienced by British troops, a bombardment of some six hours' duration during which the German guns became more and more accurate. A thick mist hid the advance of the German masses, which flowed between the posts of our outpost line and surrounded many of them. Mutual support

by such posts as had not been destroyed by the bombardment was rendered impossible by the mist and nearly all the fighting was at fifty yards' range. The heroic manner in which many posts held out so long, though completely surrounded by a sea of enemies, was the marked feature of this phase of the fight.

The German masses came up against the battle position and there lost heavily. Regardless of loss, they pressed on, and during the day of March 21, after a long struggle and most bitter fighting by our men against overwhelming odds, they effected four breaches in our lines, namely at Terguier, Essigny-le-Grand, and Hargicourt. Our local supports and reserve divisions came up and made valiant counter-attacks.

Some of them succeeded in their special purpose, but the growing numbers of the enemy, constantly increased from the rear, threw at last upon the command of the 5th Army the necessity of taking an important decision; namely, whether to stand and fight it out or to fall back. The possibility of the need for a decision of this kind had long been considered and it was no doubt felt it was better to keep the army together and fall back than to break it to pieces by standing to the last in a position where the enemy had such a manifest superiority. Half a dozen divisions in reserve might have turned the scale even then—half a dozen divisions from Palestine, Salonica and Mesopotamia but they were far away.

The enemy, flowing through the gaps which they made, forced upon the command of the 5th Army the only decision possible. That, under the pressure of this mass attack, some units gave way was inevitable in the circumstances, but the 5th Army was never broken. It retained its general alignment in its retreat and eight days after the opening of the attack was still in touch along its whole front and still fighting gloriously against great odds.

At the heaviest cost to itself it kept up its battle line and carried back with it nearly two-thirds of its guns. It gave time to the French to come up and to Gen. Petain and Gen. Planchoet des Percy first, then to Gen. Pelle and Gen. Fayolle subsequently, we owe an immense debt of gratitude for their good comradeship and prompt success.

I do not think, when all the facts are known, that the Fifth Army will be blamed for their retreat, I think it was written on the facts and figures, and any other course would have involved the destruction of this army. Of the responsibility assigned to the army's commander by the War Cabinet to cover their own faults I know nothing.

All I shall say is, if we are on the lookout for an enemy commander who can beat forty German divisions with fourteen much less than half that number, there will be a good deal of promotion and supercession before we find him.

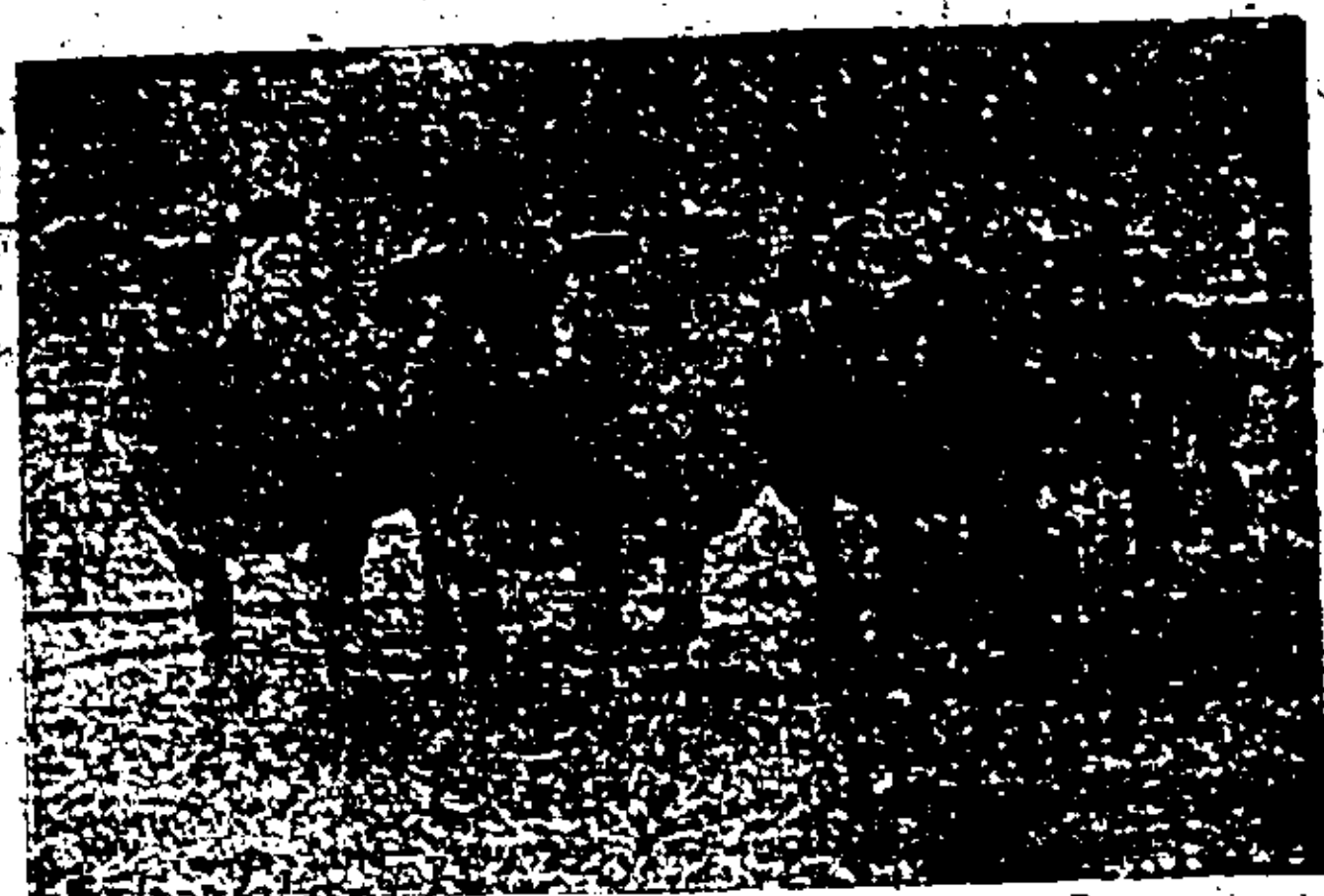
As to the situation yesterday, all I have to say is that the enemy is concentrating all his available forces on this front from Arras to Noyon, including troops from a distant quarter, and that the renewal of his attacks with the greatest violence against both the British and French is to be anticipated when he is ready.

The entry upon the scene of Gen. von Gail's 7th German Army Corps south of the Oise was anticipated and very likely Gen. von Quast's 6th Army, which stands in the La Bassée region north of Gen. von Below, may soon take a hand in the great game.

Posting as a Police-Constable.

At Bow Street Police Court Arthur Makropoulos, 25, was ordered by Mr. Graham Campbell to pay a fine of £10 or to go to prison for two months in default for having falsely represented himself to be a police constable. It was alleged that by this means he had imposed in a disgraceful way on a woman. The magistrate said it was a wicked offence and he regretted the law did not enable him to impose a heavier punishment.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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Yangkeng, 11:50 March, 1918.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' HIGH GRADE

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GERMANY'S HIGH FINANCE.

Ruse by Which Alsatian Cotton Mills Were Plundered.

Zurich, March 15.—A characteristic piece of German trickery, involving the important cotton-manufacturing industry of Alsace, has recently been accomplished. In December, 1917, the authorities of Strasbourg announced they would accept up to the end of January offers for all the sequestered Alsatian textile mills en bloc. If they tried to sell each of the two dozen big mills one after the other, there would be a chance that local persons, which means Alsatians, would buy the mills, offering the highest prices. But by declaring that all sequestered cotton mills in Alsace could only be bought en bloc, they excluded Alsatian capitalists from buying them.

Therefore the Alsatian towns, knowing very well that the purchase of all these Alsatian cotton mills by Germans would mean the transfer of all machinery, all materials, and perhaps also of all workmen to the German textile districts, and with it an economic catastrophe, organised a financial syndicate to purchase the mills. But the Strasbourg Government, though formally an Alsatian Government, did not accept the offer of the towns. It accepted the offer of an Alsatian firm formed ad hoc under the title “Elsassischer Textilkaufhaus.”

This concern consisted of representatives of the Deutsche Bank, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the banker Bleichroeder, and of other German financiers. In about a year all spinning machines, all looms for dyeing and other installations, will be transferred to the German factories, the raw materials sequestered, and the buildings rented to the Alsatian branches of German firms, which will take care that no Alsatian, but only Germans, are the co-operators.—New York Evening Post.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY

the 14th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 200 and SECTION E AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 200. Together with the messuages and shops thereon known as Nos. 118 & 120 DES Vieux ROAD WEST.

IN ONE LOT.

The area of the property is about 2,300 square feet. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vieux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or
To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

“WHITE ROSE,”

\$5.55 per case ex store.

“COMET,”

\$5.35 per case ex store.

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KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Vieux Road, West.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



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BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 3rd June.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1918.

POST OFFICE.

Monday, the 3rd June being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to noon.
There will be one delivery of correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Box.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The imports into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.
This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabato (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padova, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st, 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.
The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that:—“The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara, Bagdad, Barru, Bata, City, Fao, Kuf, Naseriyah, Qulst, Salch, Suk-esh-Shaykh and Zabair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.”

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.
The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—2nd June, Registration 9 a.m. Letter 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—3rd June, Registration 9 a.m. Letter 9 a.m.

Saigon—2nd June, 9 a.m.
Bangkok—2nd June, 9 a.m.
Swatow—2nd June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 3rd June.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—3rd June, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—3rd June, Registration 9 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—3rd June, Registration 9 a.m. Letter 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—3rd June, 11 a.m.

Swatow—3rd June, 11 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia—3rd June, noon.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—3rd June, Registration 11.15 a.m. Letter noon.

Haiphong—3rd June, noon.
Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Vancouver—3rd June, Registration 8.30 a.m. Letter 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 4th May.

Amoy—4th June, 9 a.m.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria—4th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—4th June, 11 a.m.
Swatow—4th June, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits and Europe via Suez—4th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—4th June, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—6th June, 7 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—6th June, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—7th June, noon.

Philippine Islands—7th June, 2 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 8th June.
Shanghai and North China—8th June, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 11th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—11th June, noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 31st, 11h. 30m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately from Amoy to Weihaiwei, and increased slightly elsewhere. A shallow depression is situated in the Yellow Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 12.22 inches against an average of 33.32 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong & Kowloon	S.W. winds, moderate; moderate; cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, May 31, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'N'on. Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate	5a					
Tokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Ohshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Hankow	6a	29.63	56	97		
Ichangs						
Kiukiang						
Changsha						
Shanghai		29.67	68	88	wnw	4
Changhai		29.66	66	100	wnw	4
Sharp P.		29.77	73	91		0
Amoy		29.73	78	92	ese	1
Swatow						
Taihook	5a	29.74	72	98		0
Taichu		29.78	73			0
Tainan		29.80	77			2
Wuchow		29.79	79		se	0
P'dores		29.78	79			4
Canton	6a	29.72	78	95	ene	1
H'kong		29.73	81	89	ssw	3
Ga Rock		29.72			sw	4
Macao	5a	29.69	79	95	ssw	4
Wuchow	5a					
Kaiho						
Holbow						
Panlin	7a	29.67	81	92	ese	4
Yourane		29.74	84		w	4
C. St. J.		29.79	79			4
Apari	6					
Daquang		29.80	77	86	re	4
Manila						
Legaspi						
Tacloban						
Hollo						
Surigao						
Cebu	4.20					
Leguan	6	29.93	78	95	sw	2